

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8562

日十二月四日一十號

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1886.

號二月六英華

PRICE \$2 PER N.Y.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
May 31, ST. NICOLAS, American ship, 1,723
W. P. Joy, New York 23rd January, Oil
MERCHANTS & CO.
May 31, PRINCESS WILHELMINA, Dutch bark,
337, Moller, Whampoa 31st May, General
SIEMSEN & CO.
May 31, SALTZER, British s.s., 224, Wright
Haiphong 29th May, Rice and
A. A. MAYER.
May 31, HANDEL E. TAYLOR, British s.s., 807,
Geo. J. Finlayson, Penang 24th April,
Timber and Bark, CAPTAIN.
May 31, BONNIE LASSIE, British bark, 350,
Wm. Chapman, Fremantle 21st April,
Sandwich—SIEMSEN & CO.
June 1, MELITA, German steamer, 389, H.
Merk, Haiphong 29th May, General
YOU WE LONG.
June 1, BENT, SWELL, American ship, 1,435,
S. R. Nelson, New York, 28th January,
Oil CAPTAIN.
June 1, KASHMIR, British steamer, 1,515, F.
Speck, Nagasaki 29th May, General
P. & O. S. N. CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
1ST JUNE.
Amatista, British s.s. for Swatow.
Baudier, British s.s. for Chinkoo.
Strathleven, British s.s. for Nagasaki.
Saglio, British bark for Yokohama.
Kuang-lee, Am. s.s. for Whampoa.
Nestor, British s.s. for Amoy.
Amigo, German s.s. for Saigon.
Mountaro, German s.s. for Matsuyama.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 1, DANIEL I. PENNY, Amer. ship for Iloilo.
JUNE 1, N. M. SHADE, Amer. bark for New York.
JUNE 1, STRATHLEVEN, British s.s. for N. Saki.
JUNE 1, AMIGO, German s.s. for Saigon.
JUNE 1, QUABER, German s.s. for Whampoa.
JUNE 1, KWANG-LEE, Amer. s.s. for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Salles, etc. from Haiphong. 4 Euro.
Per Hattie E. Topley, from Penang—Mrs.
Finlayson and family.
Per Metta, etc. from Haiphong. 2 Chinese.
For Kashow, etc. from Nagasaki—Lieut.
Col. Wilson, Staff-Surgeon Mahon, R.N., Mrs.
Heap, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Horns, 2 children,
two servants, Mr. and Mrs. G. M.
T. Murray, Mrs. and two children, two
servants, Mr. and Mrs. G. M.
Hoffay, German s.s. for Shanghai—Mr. and
Wong Yat Tin and servant, and 10 Chinese,
deck.

DEPARTED.
Per Tifania, etc. for Straits—707 Chinese.
Per Namou, etc. for Amoy—Mr. H. Scott.
For Foochow—Mrs. Ross and 3 children, Mrs.
J. A. Barrett, and 2 children—Messrs. E. F.
Dippe and C. S. Barr.
For Nanjing, etc. for Shanghai—Mr. and
Mrs. Padiot, Messrs. H. Prince, Belioz and
Hart.

REPORTS.

The British bark "Hattie E. Topley" reports
left Penang on the 24th April, and Singapore
on the 10th May. Had very light breeze from
S.S.W. to S.E. and fine weather throughout.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
27. Fokien, British s.s. from Tamsui.
27. Amatista, British s.s. from Tsinanfu.
May 1. DEPARTURES.
26. Amatista, British s.s. for Swatow.
26. Namsou, British s.s. for Swatow.
27. G. G. S. Jacob, Dutch s.s. for Hongkong.
27. Hallouc, British s.s. for Tamsui.
27. Francia, German bark for Tamsui.
27. A. A. MAYER, British s.s. for Tamsui.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)
Bremen (s.s.)—Yokohama April 16.
Aitken (s.s.)—Shanghai April 20.
Furiosa (s.s.)—Hongkong April 21.
Hampshire (s.s.)—Saigon April 22.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).
Highland Chief—Cardiff. Due 28.
Henrich—Cardiff. Jan 19.
Comet—New York. Feb 10.
Antoinette—Penang. Feb 14.
Star of China—London. Feb 17.
Rossini—Cardiff. Feb 18.
Balks of Oregon—Cardiff. Feb 19.
Columbian—Cardiff. Feb 20.
Lark—London. Mar 13.
Wildwood—New York. Mar 16.
Frank Pendleton—Pawt. Mar 23.
Galley of Lorne (s.s.)—New York. Mar 30.
Cassiodora (s.s.)—Antwerp. Helsing. Mar 31.
Auris H. Smith—Cardiff. Mar 31.
Adelphi—London. Apr 1.
Cardigan Castle (s.s.)—London. Apr 3.
Flint—London. Apr 3.
Geo. F. Merton—Penang. Apr 14.
Auris Johnson—San Francisco. Apr 14.
Japanes (s.s.)—Antwerp. Apr 14.
Glenarm (s.s.)—London. Apr 15.
Naupacta (s.s.)—Penang. Apr 15.
Achilles (s.s.)—London. Apr 15.
Leander—London. Apr 12.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE,
\$22. Per dozen Quarts.
\$33. Per dozen Pints.
Superior CLARETS from FISHER & SAWYER,
VINTAGES, 1863 to 1878, from \$10 to \$24
per dozen Quarts.
POUILLAG MONDON, \$8 per dozen Quarts.
\$8 per dozen Pints.
MELCHERS & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1884. [28]

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL YOUNG AUSTRALIAN
COWS.
CALVED AND IN CALF.
Apply to J. KENNEDY,
Horse Repository.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1886. [1009]

FOR SALE.

C. H. A. M. P. A. G. N. E.
MONOCLES.
"MONOCLE" DRY CO.,
Sole Agents.
HENDERSON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1240]

FOR SALE.

LAND LOT No. 597 with the TWELVE
CHINESE HOUSES thereon, Nos. 15,
22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42,
14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36,
38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60,
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NOTICE.

A. B. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMIN AND DIMPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 121

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Educational matters should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Director of Education, "The Magazine," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not received for a fixed period will be continued until compensated.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 2ND, 1885.

Is his speech on the new Weights and Measures Ordinance the Hon. A. Lister explained that, in relation to the *cheik*, what the purchasers complained of in the late system was that while the tradesmen sold by short measure, as charged by long measure, thus defrauding the poor. In the last number of the *China Review* there is an article by Dr. CHALMERS which goes to show that the recent legislation "is obviously a mistake, which ought to be rectified without delay." Curiously enough, however, this article furnishes very strong evidence of the dishonesty of the system which the new Weights and Measures Ordinance is designed to suppress, and of the very invidious manner in which it works. The tendency, Dr. CHALMERS tells us, has been to increase the length of the *cheik*, but he explains also how this is to be accounted for. To make it shorter was obviously a crime, but the desire of capitalists to make profits by varying it was gratified as effectually by making a long *cheik* for purchases and manufacturers, and keeping to the old standard for retail as by shortening the retail measure. It would seem, therefore, according to Dr. CHALMERS, showing that the system in favour with the Chinese capitalists after all one of oppression of the poor. If circumstances did not permit of their shortening the retail measure and so directly cheating the purchaser they could effect the same end by increasing the length of the measure by which they themselves bought their goods from the producer, and then calculating the price on this longer measure, sold by the shorter one. The system, it must be admitted, is iniquitous and very effective for its purpose. As, however, there must be a limit to all things, it is easy to see how, in course of time, when the difference between the two measures became too great to be tolerated by the purchasing public, a little more length was added on to the measure by which the goods were sold, and so the process seems to have gone on from line immemorial, the buying measure being constantly lengthened and the selling measure at a much slower rate creeping after it. Dr. CHALMERS, whose authority on the question of fact is probably indisputable, tells us there is abundant evidence to show that the Chinese *cheik* has been gradually increasing in length for the last two thousand years, and that *cheiks* varying from seven to sixteen English inches in length. Dr. CHALMERS, however, although expressing that this lengthening of the *cheik* has resulted from the desire of capitalists "to make profit," is, in fact, does not seem to think that this dishonest tendency is a thing that ought to be combated by the legislature. He admits, in somewhat platitude, that "Legislation may be helpful, but only if it is adapted to the natural laws and conditions of commerce, and if no violence is done to vested interests," but elsewhere he says that "Changes in the standard measures of length in any department of industry or commerce are gradual and cannot be forced by legislation." The learned doctor's facts show that these changes can be forced by the desire "to make profit." The intention of the Hongkong legislature is not, however, so much to make a change in the measure of length as to provide that a measure in use by tradesmen for buying purposes shall be made the standard and be used also for selling purposes. Even were it otherwise, the statement that such changes cannot be forced by ordinary legislation is hardly borne out by the testimony of history. The introduction of the metrical system into

at the treaty-ports at 14½ inches would not unlikely gradually make it the standard throughout the Empire. Dr. CHALMERS speaks of this as "a shrewd forecast," and thinks nothing ought to be done in Hongkong to hinder its fulfilment. The forecast is utopian, and certainly cannot be called shrewd. Very little reflection will be required to convince anyone that the mere introduction of a standard measure in the Custom Houses, without the enforcement of its use elsewhere, could have little or no effect on the system of weights and measures in common use. And such we know to be the case. Notwithstanding all the years that this *cheik* has been in use in the Custom Houses, it has not in the least degree displaced the common *cheik* in use at the different treaty ports which varies very largely in different places—and even between foreigners and Chinese the former in making purchases have to conclude their bargains according to the popular, not the Customs, weight and measures. That a strong government might, were it so disposed, enforce uniformity of weights and measures in China we do not dispute—but the adoption of a particular standard the use of which is compulsory for the Customs measurement is not, we believe, contemplated last year. Steady progress has, however, been made with the Treaty Water Works, with the Victoria College, and with the general plan of Sanitation approved in 1883 by Her Majesty's Government, on the recommendation of Mr. Charnock. In connection with the last-mentioned subject, the details of the proposed new Building Ordinance and Amending the Post Office Ordinance.

—With regard to Legislation, Mr. Pitt Rivers, in his letter to the *Times*, says: "I think the most important thing is to get the Ordinance of Weights and Measures, Bills of Exchange, the Disposition of Property by Married Women, and Amending the Post Office Ordinance."

—With regard to Public Works, the depression of the Public Revenue, consequent on the unsettled state of political affairs in this quarter of the world, has had its effect in some temporary and postponement of the principal undertakings contemplated last year. Steady progress has, however, been made with the Treaty Water Works, with the Victoria College, and with the general plan of Sanitation approved in 1883 by Her Majesty's Government, on the recommendation of Mr. Charnock. In connection with the last-mentioned subject, the details of the proposed new Building Ordinance and Amending the Post Office Ordinance.

—With regard to Education—the Annual Report of the Government Inspector shows very satisfactory progress for both the number of Schools under Government supervision in the Colony—and also the number of schools attended two years back have been doubled within the last ten years. Moreover, the number of Chinese schools established during the years of Public Works Committee.

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—With regard to the Public Institutions and the Police, I have satisfied myself by several personal inspections that they are in a generally satisfactory condition. Further, from papers recently laid before the Committee, it will have been seen that Major-General Charnock, Commanding the Troops on this Station, has given his testimony to the officers of the 1st Battalion and 8th Regiment of the Royal Engineers, that the principal place of abode of the leading man of the neighbouring Electro of China; and that this will prove a powerful, legitimate and honourable method of extending British influence throughout this quarter of the globe. Already, indeed, several holding high positions in the service of the Chinese Government, and their election to the schools established in Hongkong under the new standard will be a thing of the past.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) for the Orient Steamship Company's steamers, from London, left Singapore for this port on Sunday afternoon.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Co.) that the Union Line steamers *Conqueror* and *Latif* left Singapore for this port on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected to arrive on or about the 5th inst.

During the last few days a rumour has been circulating in this place that a *Frenchman* had got up to Port Hamilton to serve as hospital and nursing ship there. Whether there is any truth in the rumour we have been unable to ascertain, but the probabilities appear to be against it.

We would direct attention to the advertisement elsewhere which refers to the very favourable reception accorded to the inaugural performance by the *Mascotte* Opera Company of "Madame" last night, this opera will be repeated this evening.

The cable hardly did justice to Lord Tenterden in his speech. We have already published the lines as given in the "American" paper in this telegraphic news. As they appear in *The Times* they are as follows:

THE BLEST.
(On its reported Insufficiency.)

You—why you have fail'd to understand—
The first—no—no—no—no—no—no—no—
On you will come the curse of all the land,
If that Old England fail.

Which Nelson left so great.

These noble names have not been lost, nor—
Port England, what would this place be worth,
Went with a fallen State.

For—why had the ordering of her Fleet,
If you have only compassed the world—

That the world was not a million feet
Will kick you from your place—

But them—too late, too late.

TRINITY.—

Says Truth.—A good deal of surprise has been expressed that the *Mercure*, one of the smartest despatch vessels in the Navy, should have been sent to China armed with ten muzzle-loading pounders of the old-fashioned type. In a sense, no doubt it is surprising, but no one will have any difficulty in understanding why, to know which, we have to look at the *cheik* of the demand which has arisen during the last few weeks. Had it really become necessary to fit out any considerable number of merchant vessels as cruisers, it is very doubtful whether guns could have been forthcoming to arm them with.

At the last meeting of the Asiatic despatch in Paris a paper was read by Captain Charnock, who has just returned from an expedition up the higher part of the River Macao and the lower course of the Mekong, returning by way of Siam and Bangkok. In the course of his expedition he made some very interesting discoveries, notably at Bangkok where he came upon a Sanscrit Buddhist inscription relating to some old temples to which the leading men of the religious order and some ambassadors of China were concerned. The monuments discovered by Captain Lymeron prove that as early as the seventh century of the Christian era Cambodia was a very prosperous country, and that it attained its power about the 12th century under the reign of a king named Rama, who is mentioned in many of the inscriptions which have been found with him, together with several in Siam which have not yet been deciphered.—*Times*.

PROGRESSION OF THE HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The prorogation of the Legislative Council took place yesterday afternoon. The members present were—

His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Fergusson Bowes, G.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Hon. E. L. O'MALLEY, Attorney-General.

Hon. A. LISTER, Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. F. PRICE, Surveyor-General.

Hon. G. R. T. JACKSON.

Hon. F. D. SASQUON.

Hon. WONG SHING.

There were also present Major-General Cameron, with Mrs. and the Misses Cameron, Commodore Morant, the Very Rev. Bishop Escudero, Mr. Leon, Dejardins (French Consul), Mr. Macchia (Japanese Consul), &c.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, Mr. Price rose to speak.

—THE EXCELSIOR read the following speech—Honourable Gentleman of the Legislative Council.

—The satisfactory conclusion to which you have carried no small amount of public business enables me now to close this Session.

—Several measures of importance will be prepared by my Government during the recess for your consideration at your convenience. As for my own part, I have stated on a previous occasion, I am bound to say, that the public convenience will be best consulted by opening the annual Session of the Council in the month of November of each year. But it will be necessary to have a special meeting in next September to consider the estimates for 1886. It has been found to be practically impossible to calculate accurately at an earlier period the probable revenue and expenditure of the ensuing year.

—One argument by Dr. CHALMERS is worthy of special attention. He quotes Dr. WILLIAMS's remark to the effect that the provision in the treaty fixing the length of the *cheik* to be used at the Custom House

Legislation, Public Works, Education, the Public Institutions, and the Police.

—With regard to Finance—I thank you in the name of the Queen, for the supplies which you have voted for Her Majesty's services in this Colony, and as a contribution to the cost of the Defence Works. The Report of the Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General shows that the present value of the Colony on the 1st of August last will amount to nearly two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000). It will not, therefore, be necessary to raise during the present year any portion of the loan proposed for the completion of the extraordinary works connected with Sanitation, Water Supply, and Defence.

—With regard to Legislation—Hon. Pitt Rivers, in his letter to the *Times*, says: "I think the most important thing is to get the Ordinance of Weights and Measures, Bills of Exchange, the Disposition of Property by Married Women, and Amending the Post Office Ordinance."

—With regard to Public Works—the depression of the Public Revenue, consequent on the unsettled state of political affairs in this quarter of the world, has had its effect in some temporary and postponement of the principal undertakings contemplated last year. Steady progress has, however, been made with the Treaty Water Works, with the Victoria College, and with the general plan of Sanitation approved in 1883 by Her Majesty's Government, on the recommendation of Mr. Charnock. In connection with the last-mentioned subject, the details of the proposed new Building Ordinance and Amending the Post Office Ordinance.

—With regard to Education—the Annual Report of the Government Inspector shows very satisfactory progress for both the number of Schools under Government supervision in the Colony—and also the number of schools attended two years back have been doubled within the last ten years. Moreover, the number of Chinese schools established during the years of Public Works Committee.

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EXCHANGE

1885. NOW READY 1885

ON LONDON	THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR 1885.
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6
Bank Bills, on demand	3/6
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/6
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/6
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/6
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/6
On PREMIUM	3/7
Bank Bills, on demand	4/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4/5
On NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	86
Credit, 60 days' sight	87
On BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	223
Bank, on demand	223
On CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	223
Bank, on demand	223
On SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	221
Private, 30 days' sight	72

SHARES.

Banks.—A fair business has been done at 14 per cent. for the end of June and 15 per cent. for the end of August.

Hongkong Fire.—Sales are reported at \$300 for the end of July.

Quotations are as follows:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—12 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$40 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$5 per share.

North China Insurance—The 300 per cent.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 130 per cent.

China Insurance Company, Limited—\$165 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 18 per cent. share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$81 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$35 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$3.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—Shares—64 per cent. prem.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—Shares—\$41 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—25 per cent. discount.

China and Manil Steamship Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—3 per cent. share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$160 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$101 per share. Sales—

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—\$101 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$140 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$118 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$40 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$13 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—The 35 per cent.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—par.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—par.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCON & CO., BIRMINGHAM.)

June 1st.

Temperature—4.4° F.

Humidity—87.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—79.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—88.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—89.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—90.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—91.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—92.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—93.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—94.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—95.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—96.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—97.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—98.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—99.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—100.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—101.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—102.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—103.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—104.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—105.

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Humidity—106.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—107.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—108.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—109.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—110.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—111.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—112.

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Humidity—113.

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Humidity—124.

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Humidity—125.

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Humidity—145.

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Humidity—146.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

Humidity—147.

Temperature—4.4° F. (Wet bulb).

